

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1847.

{ NO. 4,470.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All advertisements will be continued until notified when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation of the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

CHEAP JOB PRINTING.

Handbills, Show Bills, Circulars, Tax Bills, Blanks of all kinds, Engine Notices, &c.

LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.

—EXECUTED AT THE—
MERCURY OFFICE,
No. 133 Thames St.

With new and fashionable type, and at Prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage. The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

J. H. BARBER.
WM. LEE BARBER.

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER, 1847.

	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	WATER.
25 SATURDAY	7 32.4	28.9	4 10	42
26 SUNDAY	7 32.4	28.10	4 11	32
27 MONDAY	7 31.4	29.11	1 morn.	
28 TUESDAY	7 31.4	29.11	5 50	31
29 WEDNESDAY	7 31.4	29.11	5 50	1 11
30 THURSDAY	7 30.4	30.0	5 41	56
31 FRIDAY	7 30.4	30.1	5 22	39

Moon last qtr. 29th, 8th hour, 18 m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.
PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.
BOSTON, do, 8 A. M.
FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M.
NEW YORK, by steamboat, 7 P. M.
WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

\$5 REWARD.

THE subscriber has been very much molested by Boys, both large and small, by having his store door pushed open, the window shutters thrown down, and stones thrown into his store, and some articles broken and others stolen. He has been compelled to lock his store door to avoid the annoyance, thereby shutting out his customers from purchasing his goods. He has complained to some parents; also to the Master of the Public School, and the annoyance is still continued. On the 17th of November in the evening, a stone weighing 20 pounds was thrown into his store. Going to the door to see who the disturbers was, he stumbled over the same, which precipitated him on the sidewalk in the street, by which he was much injured, and has not yet recovered. Which has induced him to offer the above reward, for the discovery of the person or persons concerned, so that he or they may be brought before some lawful tribunal to answer for the same. Any person or persons furnishing such evidence shall receive the above reward.
WILLIAM WILBOUR.
Newport, Dec. 4, 1847.

Norman's Shoe Store.

IF I had not seen your ADVERTISEMENT, I should not have known you had such splendid articles for sale.
The above assertion has often been made, and not wishing to deprive my fellow citizens of knowledge useful to themselves and their children, I will, from time to time, notify them of the additions I intend making frequently to my stock of Goods, consisting at present of a large assortment of Men's Water Proof thick Boots—sewed & pegged, Men and Boys common thick Boots. Men's nice calf sewed & pegged Boots, Ladies' nice Buskins, and Gaiter Boots, Men and Women's Children's Runners, &c. &c. It is my purpose to make No. 95 Thames street, the most fashionable depot of articles in my line, in fact it has already assumed to a considerable extent that character, and if the people of Newport, and towns contiguous, wish to have, at a reasonable price, Boots and Shoes equal in style to any found in New York or Boston, they had better patronize the above establishment, the proprietor of which attaches his name herewith.
Nov. 6.] GEORGE H. NORMAN.

HOSIERY.—Real nice Winter Hosiery for Ladies—all colors. Men's nice yarn knit Hose and half do., for sale cheap by
Nov. 20.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

MUFFS.—A good assortment at low prices, by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

POET'S CORNER.

HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS.

BY MRS. ANNA L. SWELLING.

Hail to Christmas, joyous season!
Fondly loved by every breast;
Friends and happiness around us,
Winter's gloom in smiles is drest,
Thanks to Heaven for every blessing,
Showered upon us through the year;
Health and competence possessing,
Can we wish for greater here?

Chorus.—Hail to Christmas, &c.

Freedom's banner floats above us,
Peace and plenty crown our land;
Learning spreads its stores around us,
Comforts rise on every hand,
On benighted souls is breaking,
Daily now, the light Divine;
Heaven minds from slumber waking,
Feel religion's influence shine.

Chorus.—Hail to Christmas, &c.

Favor'd youth of every nation,
Come, obey the solemn call;
Let the tidings of salvation
You have heard, be known to all.
Be our happiness extended
To each region of the earth,
Till their songs with praise are blended,
At a blest Redeemer's birth.

Chorus.—Hail to Christmas, &c.

And to us the trust be given,
Children of a ransom'd land,
To send the ministry of Heaven
O'er mountain height and desert sand.
Let no year that passes o'er us,
E'er behold our labors cease,
Till this day on distant islands,
See the Gospel flag of peace.

Chorus.—Hail to Christmas, &c.

The good Things of the Season for Parties, & Holiday Presents.

WINTER evenings and YOUNG'S Variety store, form pleasant associations for the inhabitants of Newport. There is nothing, scarcely, that can contribute to the comfort of all, that cannot be obtained at this store, and all as low, and a great many much less than can be bought elsewhere in Newport. For example, we will attach the following prices, and every article is warranted.

Western Apples from \$1.75 to \$2.12 per bushel; Short-barks \$2 per bushel; peaches \$1.62 per bushel; Chestnuts from four to five dollars per bushel; Almonds one shilling per pound; new raisins, figs, dates and currants 12 1/2 cts. per pound; we sell these last named articles at wholesale prices. Prunes 20 cts per pound; grapes 25 cts; new citron 28 cts; preserved ginger \$1.12 per jar, or 30 cts per pound, in small quantities; candies and all kinds of confectionery cheaper than they have ever been sold at any other store in town, at wholesale and retail, always fresh and of the finest quality. For the truth of this we wish every one to come and judge for themselves.

If this is no idle advertisement merely to draw people to my store to disappoint them, but a plain statement of facts, which all may ascertain by calling. Also several kinds of Cough Candy warranted equal to any now in use, for the cure of all kinds of complaints arising from colds.

Fancy articles and toys of every description, in any quantity, such as silk purses, pocket books, cigar cases, pocket knives, scissors, razors, razor strops, hair, clothes, tooth and shoe brushes, fancy work boxes, walking canes, dominoes, dice, conversation cards, French and Highland do, combs of all kinds, cologne, hair oil and pomatum, cigars, tobacco, and everything that is kept in a confectionary and variety store. New sweet cider on draught or by the barrel.

H. H. YOUNG,
Dec 4.] South of the Town Hall.

DAQUERRETYPE.

Corner of Washington Square & Thames street, 3d floor.

THE subscriber having returned from New York with a new and improved instrument, which for quickness and accuracy surpasses all others now in use, and with which perfect pictures can be obtained in 5 seconds, together with all the latest improvements, respectfully informs those who are in want of pictures of themselves or friends, that they will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity, as his stay in Newport will be short.

Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge.
V. B. Rooms free to all.
Newport, Nov. 6.] L. T. TEW.

Hats, Caps, MUFFS & FUR TRIMMINGS.

JUST RECEIVED—French Beaver and Mole Skin Hats, latest Fashion; also, Brush, Fur and silk do. CAPS—a large assortment of Men's Boys and Children's Cloth & Velvet Caps, of the latest New York Styles. MUFFS—Lustrous Lynx, Vienna Lynx, French Fox. Light and dark Siberia Squirrel, natural Jettonette, Coney &c. TRIMMINGS—Squirrel, Swan's Down, Blue and Black Coney &c. &c.
The above furs are all French articles, and were selected from the stock of the largest German importing House in New York, and are warranted perfect in every particular.
PARKER & WEAVER,
No. 2 Oak Row.
Newport, Oct. 23.—6w.

1848 AMERICAN ALMANAC.

A periodical not surpassed for its great variety of valuable and useful information.

—ALSO—
The Farmer's & Rhode Island Almanacs.

For sale at
James Hammond's.

Nov. 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Visit to Mount Vesuvius.

MOUNT VESUVIUS, August 15, 1847.

I shall omit the description of other excursions, and describe my visit at midnight to the summit of Mount Vesuvius. Stepping into one of the numerous fiacres on the stand, at six o'clock, the last evening I was at Naples, I was on my way alone for Resina, at the foot of the mountain, five miles from the city. The ride along the shores, through the petty suburbs, with the setting sun on the waters of the bay, the approach of darkness, and the development of the red stream of lava down the mountain, was a rare sight. In an hour I was seated on a poney, attended by a guide, also mounted, having a large torch. These guides and animals are at the station always ready, and there is a tariff of prices for them. They are under the direction of the police, who maintain a strict watch along the route half way up the ascent. The route to the hermitage is a circuitous one, and required nearly three hours. From thence a beautiful view is had of the Bay and City of Naples, and the lava stream and belchings of cinders, red-hot stones, and lava every few minutes from the crater. The stream, which a few days since had several branches, now merged together, was about a mile long and three or four rods wide, and lost itself in a level space on the mountain side where it collected and cooled. The crater, which is a regular cone on the top of the mountain, was sprinkled with myriads of red-hot pieces from the belchings, which shot up from the crater, in nearly a perpendicular line, to a great height, then falling on the edge of the crater and rolling down the sides.

Having ascended a few minutes above the hermitage, at the termination of the path, as far as it is practicable for a horse to go, our animals were tired, and then came the most difficult ascent I ever made. The whole mountain, rising steep above us for a mile was a mass of volcanic matter, thrown up by different eruptions, and composed of beds of rocks, lava, and cinders, and beside and between these beds, nothing but ashes, which is of a coarse black sandy substance. It is impossible to ascend over the rugged beds of rocks, and equally so to go up over the sand, where you cannot keep your foothold. The way is to go along the edge of the lava, keeping your foothold in the sand as much as possible, by holding on to the rocky edge; but then we slipped at every step, and lost nearly half we gained. Toiding in this manner and stumbling in the uncertain light, stopping every few moments to recruit our exhausted strength and recover breath, we arrived, at eleven o'clock, at the summit. I have forgot to mention that there are two attendants at the beginning of the ascent to assist by ropes, the exhausted traveller; but I refused their offers, not wishing to be outdone by a guide. Resting a few moments, and wetting our dry throats, we started for the foot of the crater, and groping our way over and among the immense masses of lava, in less than half an hour we were within reach of the red pieces of lava which rolled down the crater.

Here we tarried to view the showers above, which seemed as though they would descend on our heads. It was a fearful sight, and at every eruption the rumbling and concussion within the crater added much to the scene. In returning we passed over beds of lava yet quite hot, which had been ejected from the crater only four days previous. Having arrived at the brink, the descent was over a bed of sand and ashes unincumbered with a single stone; and it was a novel and rapid one; for, what with the step and slide, every stride was equal to six feet, and they were so rapid, from the impetus forward, that it was no easy matter, to keep our equilibrium. Ten minutes brought us to where we left our horses, a mile in distance, and which had taken an hour of so much labor to overcome.

Remounting our nags, we were in due time at the station, where, having paid the score, I took my seat in the fiacre which had waited my return, and in the solitude of the early morning was rapidly whirled along the road to Naples, with stiff joints and aching limbs, glad I had been, not wishing to go again.—Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

The beggars of London number 60,000, and the arms they obtain amount to £1,200,000 a year, an average of £20 a year for each beggar.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG FARMERS.

At the Cattle Show in Waldo county a few days since, we made the acquaintance of an aged and agreeable farmer, William Sibley, Esq., of Freedom, who is now one of the wealthiest farmers in that county, and who raises a large quantity of good table fruit which he ships to foreign markets. His ease furnishes much of encouragement to young farmers in Maine, and we allude to it and give a few incidents in his life for their benefit.

Forty-five years since he made his way by means of spotted trees to his present home, there to make him a farm. His humble house, with its roof of bark, was constructed, and thither he took his wife to share his burthens and lighten his pathway by her smiles. As he first went through the woods to commence upon his present farm, he was not worth enough to pay for an axe. He has raised forty-four crops, and since his first crop he has not had in his houses a quart of meal or a pound of flour not raised upon his farm. He has in some seasons raised 500 bushels of corn and large crops of wheat. He made preparations for raising fruit, and has succeeded finely, and is still active in introducing into his acres the choicest varieties of fruits. He has given his children a good literary and a good business education, and they severally reflect high credit upon their parents. His property is now estimated at about twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Sibley was one of the active contributors to the Fair, exhibited various specimens of fruit &c., and manifested great interest in all that seemed calculated to advance the noble art to which he has devoted his life. He is a man of active habits and sound health, and is a worthy example of what farmers can do when they unite an active mind with an industrious hand in their pursuit, and where the culture of the soil and of the mind go forward together.

It may be thought that we have trespassed too much upon the personal history of Mr. Sibley, but our excuse must be found in the encouragement which is given to young farmers who are about commencing life as he did. For this purpose we think it well occasionally to point out the successes of those who have gone forward in the thorny path, and from small beginnings, by their industry and skill have accomplished that which is praiseworthy and honorable.—Bangor Whig.

THE FEMALE TEMPER.—No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling on his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family. Where it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the natural feeling of a bad heart. Smiles, kind words and looks characterise the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and to the close of life it retains all its freshness and power.

REALLY GOOD.—We do not think much of that man's religion who takes particular pains to show it. It appears to us that his heart is out of tune. If a man is really good, the temper of his mind will soon enough be discovered by his neighbors, without having the label on his breast—"I am a true christian"—or without fastening on his front door—on his counter, or on his hat, passages of Scripture. If he is indeed a true disciple, his daily walk and conversation will manifest it. His whole life will be a "living epistle"—a beautiful expression that—we love to repeat—"living epistle" of his faith and practice.—An humble christian is always retiring and conceals one half of his good deeds from the world and is never severe and dogmatical. His daily walk is a volume which all may read with pleasure and profit.
Portland Bulletin.

A drop or two of honey well rubbed on the hands while wet, after washing with soap, prevents chapping, and removes the roughness of the skin. It is particularly pleasant for children's hands and faces in cold weather.

TO YOUNG MEN.

There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again: the blaze of others popularity may outshine him, but we know that though not seen he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is not virtue; but he does resist and conquer; he bears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but he does not let his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, it leads to sin; the atheist, who says not only in his heart but with his lips, "there is no God!" controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world, like a self-balanced tower; happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth! raise thy standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given you intellectual power, awaken it in that cause; never let it be said of thee, He helped to swell the tide of sin, by pouring his influence into its channels. If though art feeble in mental strength throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise young man! assume the beautiful garb of virtue! It is fearfully easy to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on the strength then! let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—Southern Rose.

HOW DICK SMITH AND PETER JONES EACH GOT A SOUND THRASHING.

A funny incident recently took place at the camping ground of the Dragoon regiments stationed at Buena Vista. Two privates—Dick Smith and Pete Jones—had been engaged settling a little difference by the approved method of knocking one another down, and pummeling each other's faces; and so hard did the two blows resound on the empty pates of the dragoons, as to attract the attention of their lieutenant. He immediately hastened to the spot, when the combatants desisted and were about separating, but the lieutenant stopped them, and ascertaining the cause of the quarrel, informed them that he was willing to gratify their desire to thrash each other, but that it must be done in a better and fairer manner. He accordingly despatched the sergeant of the guard for three good stout sticks, and upon their being brought, gave one to each of the men, and the third to the sergeant, and placed the two men within fair striking distance.

"Now," said the lieutenant, "Smith, you are number one, and you, Jones, are number two. When I say number one, Smith will strike Jones, and when I call out, number two, Jones will strike Smith. Now, then, make ready: Number one."

Whack! came the stick of Smith upon the shoulders of Jones. "Number two."—Crack! came down Jones's stick upon Smith's head, and as "one two—one two," were called in rapid succession, the dust flew out of the combatants' jackets in fine style. At length number one began to think that what was fun for the company, who were all giggling or grimly smiling and watching the curious combat, and for the lieutenant, who conducted the exhibition with a face as stern and unmoved as a marble monument, was all but death for him, and raising his stick as number two was coming down upon him like "ten hundred bricks," he warded off the blow.

"Stop!" cried the lieutenant, sternly.—"How dare you guard off his blow, Smith? Such a proceeding cannot be tolerated, and you must receive a double blow. Hit him again number two." The order was obeyed.

"If the lieutenant please," murmured the discomfited Smith, as he winced under the flagellation of number two, "I don't think that's fair, sir."

"No matter what you think," replied his superior, "I think it is, and that is all sufficient. Make ready: Number—"

"If the lieutenant please," hastily interposed number one, "I'm perfectly satisfied."

"Oh, you are; and what are your views on the same subject, Mr. Jones," blandly inquired the officer.

"The same, sir, if the lieutenant please," replied number two, rubbing his shoulders.

"Very well, then, you can go; but let me hear of no more quarrelling or fighting in the company for the next six months."

NEWSPAPERS.

More than anything else we know of, partake of the double nature of a private enterprise, and a public good. What they do for their proprietors, is small in comparison with what they do for the community. They are more instruments of social elevation than means of personal prosperity. That pecuniary advantages flow from them to their projectors, is an incident, merely. Their main effect is to pour a stream of healthy influence abroad through society. Their promotion of private interest is accidental, but their aid to public well being necessary and intentional. Like fountains which irrigate the country for miles around, they unavoidably enrich the immediate soil through which they bubble to the earth.

But to publishers how small their benefits! to readers how large! Prolific as the Banyan tree in the bread of life to the latter, how few the fragments that are gathered in the basket of the former! To furnish society with instruction and counsel they have proved most successful agents, but to fill the purses of printers, they are to often failures.

As newspapers are public agents, so they are sustained by public spirit. Private energy would be insufficient without the aid of public interest. Concernment for the press of a community is as natural as solicitude for social welfare and progress. All feel an interest in the character of a newspaper. All have their favorites—every body has some favorite. There is an obligation to support a newspaper beyond its intrinsic merits. It rests upon the interest of community in its own welfare and reputation.

The wisest thing the fathers of a new town could do, would be a Teacher and Preacher to all classes. The school house, meeting house, and printing office, are the nuclei around which gather the elements of greatness. The newspapers aids the accumulation of wealth by stimulating business. It assists the general purposes of society in a thousand ways. It gives new zeal to social intercourse—binds all members of the community by new interests, and unites different communities more firmly together.—Salem Observer.

TREES.—Without trees the world would be a desert. Without the solemn hymns sung by the aged oaks, without the whispering voices of the aspen and the ash—without the pensive sighs of the willow, or the pine's loud strains, where would be its cheerfulness, and its beauty. Sunshine would be in vain without the shadow of trees, and the breeze would be but hissing scorn without their music. They are the pride and the embellishment of earth. A world without trees may be seen in Northern Mexico. From the Gulf across to California comprising many degrees of latitude and longitude scarce one salutes the eye of the careworn traveller. The parched and dusty soil, although swept by the continual blowing of the trade wind, refuses to be refreshed, and the whole region is a glaring and an arid desert.

Some people, anxious to improve upon nature, whitewash trees. This is not only ludicrous but barbarous. The bleak winds and the lightnings sometimes tear and disable trees and render the knife of the gardener pardonable or even necessary, but as a general principal nothing can be more sound than that trees should be left entirely alone. Give them good soil, air, light, and sufficient room to expand, and then leave them to the kindly twilage of nature. She will take care to nurse and strengthen them, and to bring them up at her own good time in the way they should grow. If insects assail them, put a belt of pitch around them if you please, but for the love of beauty, none of your whitewash. A man might as well whitewash his horse as his trees.—Frankford Herald.

THE MOTHER.—How sweet is the recollection in after years of a mother's tender training! It were well that to a mother this duty should be confided, if it were only for the delicious pleasure of musing upon it after many long years of struggle with the cold realities of life. Who is there that finds no relief in recurring to the scenes of his infancy and youth, gilded with the recollection of a mother's tenderness? And how many have nobly owned that the salutary influence then exerted they must affectionately ascribe their future successes, their avoidance of evil when no eye was upon them, but when rested on the heart, the warnings, the prayers, and tears of a mother!

ARMY & NAVY NEWS. THIRTIETH CONGRESS

The steamer *Virginia*, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.

Relative to the arrest of General Worth, Gen. Pillow, and Lieut. Col. Duncan, by Gen. Scott, the verbal report is that letters written by these gentlemen reflecting upon the commander-in-chief have fallen into his possession, upon which he at once arrested them.

The train under the command of Gen. Patterson left Jalapa on the 25th ult. Six hundred men were left by him to garrison that place. The army, however, were made to recognize the commanders of these forces, governor, civil and military. The large train under the command of Gen. Butler had nearly all left Vera Cruz. The number of men accompanying it is estimated at 8000. Gen. Scott will soon have from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

Gen. Marshall took up the line of march for the interior on the 5th, with a train of twenty wagons and 2000 troops.

The road at present is entirely opened between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and small parties can travel without danger.

On the 8th inst., thirty six wagons belonging to merchants in the city of Mexico and Puebla, left the latter place with a lot of tobacco, dry goods and brandy for the capital. On reaching San Martin, Gens. Rea and Terrell, in command of the guerrilla forces there, made a descent upon the wagons, captured them, and started off for Queretaro via Tlascala. Information was conveyed to Gen. Lane at Puebla, who started after them with a force of infantry and the cavalry command of Capt. Roberts. When they reached Tlascala they found the enemy there and Capt. R. who had been sent to the rear of the town, seeing a movement to run off with the train, charged upon the guerrillas, completely routed them, killing seventeen and taking thirteen officers prisoners. In the meantime a portion of the wagons which had been taken a mile from the town by a party of the enemy, were set on fire and six destroyed, before the infantry came up, who rescued the remainder.

The *Arco Iris* says, "before Gen. Patterson left Jalapa he hung on the 23d two American teamsters for having killed a Mexican boy twelve years old. He caused also to be executed the next day the two Mexican officers, Garcia and Alcade, belonging to the 8th and 11th regiments, who were taken prisoners commanding guerrillas without having been exchanged. The people buried them with great pomp and ceremony."

A train was to leave the city of Mexico on the 25th ult., for Vera Cruz. Mr. Trist will come down with the train.

Gen. Scott had issued an order, forbidding the exportation of bullion until the duty had been fixed by our government.

The Louisiana mounted men had had a skirmish with a body of guerrillas at the rancho of Cot Zencora, about 17 miles from Vera Cruz. The Louisianians were commanded by Col. Read, of Ohio. They killed five of the guerrillas, and took five more prisoners, who were afterwards shot. They then burned the rancho.

THE ARREST OF GEN. WORTH.—The New Orleans Delta of the 14th gives the following, in a letter from a correspondent, dated

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 4, 1847.

The British Minister left yesterday for the city with an American escort. He will be puzzled to find the Mexican Government to which he is accredited.

A lamentable feeling pervades the army at Mexico, owing to jealousies and heart-burnings, envy and malice, and political prejudices. Gen. Scott has arrested Pillow and Worth. The circumstances which led to this step are believed to be these:—Two letters emanating from the American camp, published in the United States, have been read by Gen. Scott.

In an order published to the army he prematurely decided who wrote them, and impeached the honor, patriotism, and services of the two generals, who are eulogized in those letters. One of the generals (Pillow) denies, in a card published in Mexico, the authorship of the letter attributed to him by Gen. Scott. The other general (Worth) prefers charges against Scott, and Scott arrests him for contempt.

Gen. Pillow was arrested because he appealed from an opinion of Scott, requesting the latter to transmit the appeal to the Secretary of War. Scott refused in a hasty manner, whereupon the former remarked, "I will do it, sir." "Then I arrest you, sir," was Scott's reply. So matters stand at last dates.

FROM SANTA FE.—Mr. Read arrived at St. Louis on the 22d inst., bringing 18 days' late advices. By this arrival late intelligence has been received from Chihuahua.

Col. Newby of the Illinois Volunteers, with Major Robbins, had gone to Taos.

The Santa Fe Republican says that the troops who had gone southward had been guilty of many acts of violence upon the people of the lower portion of the territory.

The Apache Indians had charged into the Rio, (or enclosure) and drove off 200 head of cattle, killing three men in the employment of Mr. Thorp, and destroyed all the wagons.

Various rumors of mutiny had existed.—Capt. Gray's company had quelled it with two companies of Illinoisans.

Major Reynolds, with Missouri volunteers, six companies Missouri mounted men, the St. Louis battalion, five companies Illinois regiment, three companies of the regular Dragoons and the Santa Fe battalion had left for the south, and will winter at El Paso. There were only 5000 troops left at Santa Fe.

Major Spaulding, who had been South, reported that 3000 Mexican troops were busy at Chihuahua in erecting fortifications and mounting cannon on the castle and other defensive works.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

SENATE.—This body was not in session, having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—This body resumed the consideration of the special Message and further debate on the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to the House to amend the Act regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases.

The bill was read twice and passed to a third reading.

Mr. Meade of Va., announced the death of his predecessor, Mr. Dromgoole, the former able and eloquent member of the House. Mr. Meade delivered an affecting and eloquent address, and on his motion the usual resolutions were passed.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 18

HOUSE.—Mr. Hunt introduced resolutions from the Legislature of New York, favoring Mr. Whitney's Oregon Railroad Report.

The remainder of the session was occupied in debating the rules of the House.

The one hour rule was adopted: also a rule providing for a Standing Committee on the Smithsonian Institute.

Messrs. Hillard and Johnson denounced the manner in which legislation was conducted in relation to this Institution.

The Rules of the House, with some modifications were adopted.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Dec. 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster appeared in his seat.

Mr. Hannegan gave notice for this day, of a territorial government bill of Oregon.

A memorial from 209 officers of the army in Mexico was presented, asking provision for disabled officers and the widows and children of the slain.

Resolutions against the extension of slave territory, from the Legislatures of New Hampshire and Connecticut, were presented.

Mr. Calhoun called up his resolutions concerning the war, and they were debated at some length, but without present result. Debate postponed to the 4th of January.—Mr. Calhoun insisted on the necessity of determining what should be done with Mexican territory before acquiring any more.

The death of Mr. Dromgoole was announced and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grinnell called for information respecting the proposed exploration of the Dead Sea, and its better claim than the improvement of American harbors, &c.

A resolution of inquiry was adopted, looking to the establishment of commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada. One referring to diplomatic relations with the Pope was offered but laid over. One proposing to abolish the *chapelships at Naples and Paris*, and appointing a minister to Rome was referred. One of inquiry concerning the improvement of the Hudson River was adopted.

Resolutions voting thanks to General Taylor, his officers and men, and directing a gold medal to be struck for Gen. Taylor; requesting the President to communicate the instructions relating to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico; declaring it inexpedient to raise another loan to carry on the war; calling for correspondence with the Government of Great Britain, relative to commercial regulations; for instructions given to Mr. Shidell in Mexican affairs, and requesting the President to communicate by what authority a civil government had been established in the territories of Mexico, were all laid over.

Mr. Pettit offered a resolution declaring the power of Government to improve harbors and rivers. A motion to lay on the table was negatived.—124 to 70. The previous question was moved but not ordered, and the resolution was laid over.

A resolution, charging the origin of the war upon Mexico, gave rise to a variety of motions, pending, which the House adj.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—A bill to repeal the pilot law of 1837 was read twice.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire what legislation was necessary to give efficacy to the treaty existing between this country and France, for the surrender of fugitives from justice.

HOUSE.—A memorial was presented for repealing the laws recognizing slavery in the District of Columbia, and laid over for further consideration.

Mr. Botts of Virginia introduced a resolution calling on the President to furnish information relative to the war.

The resolution of Mr. Adams was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for information concerning the claims of Mexico under the convention of 1839.

Mr. Vinton of Ohio from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill for an appropriation to supply the partial deficiency for subsistence during the year ending June, 1848.

It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Richardson, in favor of the War, came up for consideration.

Resolutions of an opposing character were offered as a substitute.

The previous question was moved but not sustained.—nays 102, yeas 90.

They lie over.

Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, offered a series of resolutions declaring that the general government was empowered to construct harbors and improve rivers and for the protection of the Navy and of commerce and for national defenses.

The previous question was sustained and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 138 to 54.

Robert Smith introduced a bill for the completion of the Cumberland road through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

SENATE.—A petition from Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton was presented by Mr. Green, praying Congress to purchase one thousand copies of the Hamilton papers.

Mr. Hale presented two anti-slavery petitions, and made strenuous efforts to induce the Senate to depart from its settled practice of not receiving petitions of that import. The question of non-reception being put, Mr. Berrien moved to lay that question on the table, which was decided in the affirmative:—yeas 33, nays 10.

Mr. Ashley from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the acts regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases.—Passed.

Mr. Cass, from the Military Committee reported a bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest opportunity.

A resolution offered by Mr. Westcott was adopted, directing an enquiry as to whether any alterations are necessary in the patent laws. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a joint Committee on Printing for the House.

Mr. Lincoln of Ill., offered a series of resolutions relating to the several Messages of the President on the Mexican war, and requesting of him information on numerous points touching the causes of the war and the right of the United States to territory between the Neuces and the Rio Grande.

Mr. McClelland presented a resolution calling for statistics of the commerce of Western Lakes.

Mr. Kaufman offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of authorizing Postmasters to receive subscriptions and transmit monies for newspapers free of postage.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill appropriating a million of dollars to supply deficiency in the appropriation for the subsistence department, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair. Mr. Vinton stated that the estimated deficit for the year is a fraction under \$4,000,000, but his bill is intended only to meet drafts daily expected from the South, amounting to half a million, and for half a million expected by the first train from Mexico to Vera Cruz. There was only about \$60,000 now at the command of the subsistence department, to meet these drafts. On motion of Mr. Pollock the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment. It was then passed unanimously.

A message was received from the President, communicating the report of the Secretary of the Navy, relative to floating dry docks, authorized by the act passed last session.

On motion of Mr. Vinton the House again went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the annual message of the President. Mr. Vinton offered a series of resolutions for the reference of different portions of the message to appropriate Committees. Mr. Clingman offered an amendment involving the question of Slavery in new territory, upon which he made a speech and then withdrew his amendment. The Committee rose and reported progress.

A resolution and a series offered by Mr. Broadhead as a substitute were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

SENATE.—A number of memorials and petitions were presented.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, submitted a resolution calling upon the government to exhibit the costs of the war, the number of killed and wounded, and the number of troops at present engaged in service.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of the Madison papers. Laid over.

Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the appointment of assistant pursers in the navy.

Mr. Allen announced the death of Gen. Hamer, of Ohio, upon which the customary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Morris, of Ohio, announced the death of Gen. Hamer, in a feeling and eloquent address. Passed, and the House adjourned to Monday.

THE EYES OF INSECTS.—How wonderfully constructed is this beautiful organ of insect vision! How admirably adapted to the necessities of insect life! The gaudy dragon fly, presenting, as he does, such a conspicuous and tempting show of colors to the active swallow, eludes the feathered enemy by superior agility of flight. Mere agility, however, would avail nothing without the aid of powerful eyes. Accordingly nature has given him somewhat more than twelve thousand bright and piercing ones, some looking upwards, some downwards, some backwards, and some on either side. In the ants, there are fifty of these faces or eyes; in the horsefly four thousand; in butterflies, no less than seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-five have been counted—nay, in some coleopterous or scaly winged insects, there have been numbered no less than twenty-eight thousand and twenty-eight.—*True Sun*.

TO MAKE BLACKING.—Put one gallon of vinegar into a stone jug; add one pound of ivory black, well pulverized; half a pound of loaf sugar; half an ounce of oil of vitriol, and one ounce of sweet oil; incorporate the whole by stirring. This is a blacking of very great repute.

During a thunder-storm at Vaux, in France, on the 16th ult., the ground was covered with frogs, supposed to have been taken up, by a water spout, from an extensive marsh in the neighborhood. The inhabitants feasted luxuriously on this new species of manna.

BY THE MAILS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—New Orleans papers of the 13th, have news from Mexico to the 7th inst.

Gen. Anaya was elected president of Mexico on the 11th Nov. His present term of office extends only to the 8th of January next. He is known to be in favor of peace.

In forming his cabinet he continued Moray Villamil in the war department, and made Pena y Pena, late the president, his secretary of state. The whole administration is in favor of an honorable peace, and one of its first acts was to dispatch a commission to the city of Mexico to reopen negotiations with Mr. Trist. The commissioners were Senors Couto, Artistain, and Cuevas, and Gen. Rincon, the first two having been on the former commission. Mr. Trist's powers had been revoked prior to the arrival of the commission, and as Gen. Scott possessed no powers to treat with them, it is presumed that they were referred to our government at Washington.

The *Arco Iris* says that Padre Jarauta is about to return to operate in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, and that his band has been reinforced with three hundred men from the interior, who are at the expense of the Marquis del Jarnal.

The *Arco Iris* of the 2d inst. says the Mexican commissioners retired at once to Queretaro upon learning that Mr. Trist had no powers to treat. The following items are from the *Arco Iris* of the 3d inst.:

"By last accounts, Gen. Filizola was at Queretaro with a force of 2000 men. The general-in-chief, Bustamante, had yet his headquarters at Guanajuato, with an army of 9900. Many members of the congress, displeased with the election of the new president, gave up their seats, and retired in disgust from the city of Queretaro. However, there remained yet more than the fixed number which is required to form a quorum."

Gen. Urrea is said to have been captured by the Comanche Indians.

Gen. Ampudia, who was suspected of entertaining revolutionary projects against the government, has been banished to Guadalupe; and it is also rumor that there he has been slain.

Senor Otero brought forward his proposition in the Mexican Congress for depriving the Executive of the power to alienate any part of the territory of the republic by a treaty of peace. The proposition was rejected by a large majority, which is deemed a favorable omen.

GREAT FLOOD IN OHIO.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

FOREST HILL, Covington, Ky. (Opposite Cincinnati, O.) Dec. 15.

After having devoted a day or two in giving aid and comfort to those who have been rendered homeless by the flood, I commenced my rambles among the neighboring homesteads and cities. The distress is awful. The rise of the Ohio has done infinite damage in its course toward the Gulf of Mexico, rushing with an impetuosity not unlike our troops toward the country which bounds it. The little city of Newport, opposite Cincinnati, is flooded to the second story, and the latter city is overflowed to the second street from the wharf. The whole of Texas and Mill Creek (the western portion of the city) is completely inundated, and thousands are homeless and unprotected. The city authorities are active in alleviating the distress, and their committees are in flat boats, scows and canoes, going from street to street in groups more picturesque than the Doge of Venice when he goes to Marry the Adriatic (Sea). Thousands of tons of merchandise have been removed and much destruction of property will yet take place; for the river is still rising higher. On Forest Hill we are above the reach of the flood, but we are not unaffected by it, for the cry of the dwellers on the plains have come up to us, and we are up and doing what we can.—We have eighteen inches of snow on the ground, the crops of Corn are destroyed; roads (in Kentucky) impassable, and much cattle must perish very soon.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22-10 P. M.

Further effects of the great Freshet.—Fall of a house and seventeen persons killed. At Mayville, some large pork houses were washed away by the flood and heavy losses of pork were sustained, belonging to Thomas Geurney. Passengers who came down the river last night, stated that a large brick house, belonging to the Fouriettes, in Clement county, on the banks of the Ohio river, fell down on Thursday last, and crushed 17 persons to death—and severely wounded several others. The Hibernia, that went up at the time, had three of the wounded people on board. The water around the buildings was ten feet deep.

THE FLOOD on the Ohio has occasioned great disasters in Cincinnati. All the low portions of the city are inundated. A Relief meeting has been held by the citizens, who authorized the City Council to appropriate not less than two hundred thousand dollars to the relief of the sufferers.—The theatres were closed on account of the inundation, the injury to the Gas Works and the severe weather. In addition to the flood, an almost unprecedented fall of snow took place on the 13th inst.—N. Y. Com.

The Flood at the West seems to be universal. We can hardly open a country paper published west of the Alleghanies without finding that some stream near the place of publication has overflowed its banks, carried away mills, bridges and cattle and inundated meadows.—*Ibid*.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22-7 P. M.

SHIPWRECK ON THE LAKES.—The brig *Uncle Sam*, with 200,000 feet lumber, was lost on Lake Erie, in the N. E. storm on Friday last, together with her cargo. Crew saved.

ERROR.—A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

HUNNEWELL SENTENCED TO DEATH.—

In the Supreme Court at East Cambridge, on Monday, George Hunnewell, convicted last week of burning his mother's house, was brought in for sentence. When asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he remained mute, pressed his hands upon the rail of the dock, sat down, and rested his head on his hands in such a manner as to conceal entirely his face. Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him upon the terrible circumstances of his crime, and the almost infinite depravity of mind and heart which it indicated. He had made the most cruel and dastardly attacks upon his mother's honor and peace. He had so long kept her in such a state of alarm by his threats and violence, that she was, distressing as it must have been to a mother's feelings, compelled to procure his restraint by imprisonment and his conduct when restored to liberty proved that her fears were but too well founded. After familiarizing his mind with the atrocious idea, he had carried into execution his cherished and most unhappy and malevolent revenge. The crowning act of his guilt was the destruction by fire of his sick and helpless brother. That feeble and harmless brother was sacrificed to his malice, and his death was, under the circumstances, murder.

Referring to the prisoner's intemperate habits, his honor expressed a hope that the awful fate which it had brought upon the prisoner would serve as a warning to others, to shun that detestable and debasing vice, the habit of excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks; and if any who heard him were inclined that way, he hoped they would seek to regain the path of sobriety, which is the only path of safety and of peace.—Then addressing the prisoner again, he implored him to employ the short time allotted him on earth in seeking the mercy of God, by sincere repentance, and earnest and persevering prayer for forgiveness.—He then pronounced the sentence, that for the crime of arson in the night time, he be hung by the neck till dead, at such time as the executive department of the government shall appoint. Not a motion was observable in Hunnewell's frame until the words "hanged by the neck" were slowly but emphatically uttered by the chief justice, and then the heaving of his shoulders indicated strong convulsive action. He did not raise his head till the officer touched him. He then rose with a quick motion, spoke not a word, hurriedly put on his cap, and almost rushed out of the court room with the officers. When he got into the street, he gave voice to his pent up rage in the most dreadful oaths and imprecations against the judges, his family, mankind and the Almighty; and after he was returned to his cell, he continued to inveigh and blaspheme in the same awful strain.

Boston Post.

SAD ACCIDENT AT YOUNGSTOWN.—We regret to learn that Captain Durfee, of the propeller *Adventurer*, who left this port a few days since, was killed at Youngstown on Wednesday evening. The propeller had just arrived at the dock, and coming up with considerable force, the captain, who was standing on the upper deck, was precipitated over the rail, and being caught between the vessel and the dock, had his right shoulder badly jammed, his arm broken in three places, and the right side of his head horribly bruised. He died in a short time from the injuries received.—Captain Durfee resided at Queenstown.

Rock Daily Ad.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Honesdale, Pa. Dec. 10.—Our court has been occupied during the last few days with the trial of Harris Bell, who was arrested on the 1st of August for the murder of Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Gersham Williams, in the Southern part of this county. The prisoner layd his victim on her way to church, and after accomplishing his beastly end choked her to death. The commission of the act was admitted, but he was defended on the ground of want of intellect, or idiocy. The evidence, however did not sustain this plea in the minds of the jury, who have just now, after an absence of three hours, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. I presume he will receive his sentence to-morrow.—*Phila. North Amer.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, an Irishman, named Patrick Sullivan, employed in the Steam Planing Mill of David Buffum, was struck in the head by a piece of wood which flew off from one of the revolving cylinders, and wounded so that he died in a few hours. He was insensible from the moment he was struck.

Salem Register.

A little boy, while going to school in New York, a day or two since, picked up a piece of phosphorus in the street, and to avoid the attraction of the teachers, put it in his pocket. It ignited his clothes, and before they could be stripped from him, he was so severely burnt that he died.

A FRIGHT.—An incident took place on Sunday evening last, at the Bishop's Church, which had well nigh been attended with serious loss of life. During the celebration of the evening service, a poor Idiot wandered unobserved into the church, and his attention being attracted by the brilliant light of the wax tapers on the altar, she suddenly called out "fire." The alarm spread instantly, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, a general rush was made to the doors, which were speedily blocked up.

Those in the gallery pews precipitated themselves in their fright down the narrow staircases, which were already wedged up, and numbers were trampled under foot, and so severely injured by the frantic efforts of the crowd to escape, that they were afterwards taken away insensible. It was not until some time, and by dint of great exertion, that the Bishop and the clergy succeeded in assuring the affrighted congregation that their existed no cause for alarm, and in restoring order for the conclusion of the service.—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE LOUIS PHILIPPE.—We learn that the packet ship *Louis Philippe* was got off shore at Nantucket, and towed into Edgartown by the steamer *Massachusetts*. The *Louis Philippe* is 794 tons burthen, and belongs to Fox & Livingston's line of Havre packets. The vessel is insured in Wall street, New York, for about \$50,000.—The greater portion of the cargo is also insured in Wall street.—*Boston Atlas*.

DOCTORS.—One hundred and fifty-three doctors were last Thursday made by the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE U. S. REVENUE SCHR. CRAWFORD.—The U. S. cutter *Crawford*, Capt. Gay Moore, which has been on this station this season, went ashore on the East side of Gardner's Point, on Wednesday night last, about 10:12 o'clock, P. M. The night before (Tuesday evening) they lay at anchor under Port Bond Bay; went in there for a harbor, it being thick, foggy weather—wind about SSE, and SSW.

The next morning the wind was about SW., with a thick fog; at about sundown it broke away at the Northward and Westward, with every appearance of a strong North Wester. They got under way, stood over and anchored under Gardner's Island for a lee. In fifteen minutes after, ward the wind sprang up at NE., blowing heavy, with a thick fog; got under way and stood down to go into Gardner's Bay for a harbor. In running down, it being thick, not seeing any lights, the man with the lead, after having given six, seven and eight fathoms, deepened off with nine fathoms, no bottom.

The pilot ran from 20 to 30 minutes, supposing by the soundings that they were in the main channel near the point, and then hauled up to go into the bay. The next cast of the lead was three fathoms and she struck, and land was discovered on the lee bow. Boats were lowered immediately, after taking in sail, and kedge and hawser run out and hauled taut, with a heavy sea, running. Finding that would not hold her, the larboard anchor was let go. The kedge was then weighed and ran out in an opposite direction, to the windward, so as to cant her off shore. After getting her head off shore and afloat, the larboard chain was slipped, mainsail hoisted, and all hands clapped on to the hawser to haul her off.

As soon as the chain was slipped the kedge "came home," and with a heavy sea on her starboard bow, paid her head on shore, wind being NE., blowing hard, with a heavy surge. Finding there was no chance of relieving the vessel from her situation, they were obliged, on account of the sea breaking over her so heavy, to leave her. No lives were lost, though two men were drawn through the surf, by ropes, their only chance of escaping death. The vessel was bilged and will probably prove a total loss or if got off be of little value.

Since that time, she has been stripped of her sails, and rigging, which have been saved, together with all her armament, except the magazine. The officers and crew staying by her and suffering all manner of hardships to rescue what property they could from destruction. If there are no more victims of the unprecedented weather, of the last few days, we shall be glad.—Though we are particularly sorry for this disaster, as Capt. Moore has been very active and energetic since placed upon this station, in aiding vessels in their distress, and may be fatally missed before another Cutter can be supplied.

New London News, Dec. 18.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY FROM A HOUSE IN THE NIGHT.—On Thursday night about 2 o'clock, as is supposed, a young lady, visiting at the house of Wellington Thompson, Esq., corner of State and Spring-sts., was awakened by some person coming up the stairs and opening the door to her room. It proved to be a strange man, who, after entering the room, proceeded to search it thoroughly, opening all the drawers to the bureau and turning over and taking out some of the articles which they contained, and examining the closet. While in the latter act the young lady spoke and asked him what he wanted; making no reply, he turned toward her and threateningly shook what appeared to be, from its glittering in the light from without, a knife. At this she loudly called for Mr. Thompson, who slept in the adjoining room, whereupon the man quickly fled and no trace whatever has since been discovered of him. On examination, nothing appears to have been stolen. The rogue was probably in search of jewelry or money, of which latter Mr. Thompson happened to have a large amount in his pocket book that night, which he had drawn from the bank the day before.—It is not known how the person entered the house, as the front door was found locked, as left the night before, and no foot-prints are distinguishable in the snow about the yard. It is possible, if not probable, that he entered through the wood house and back door, which is not known to have been locked. The young lady, who is a daughter of Governor Morton, describes with minuteness the dress and appearance of the rogue, from which, and other circumstances, it is to be hoped our police officers will succeed in hunting him up.—No other person in the house, but the lady we have mentioned, was aware of the outrage that had been committed, till morning.—*Springfield Republican*.

THE SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE.—The officers and men of the New Orleans Artillery Battalion, having invited Gen. Taylor to dine with them on a certain day, were sadly disappointed, by learning that he should leave for home that morning. But this corps was determined that he should have some mark of their gratitude and esteem before leaving. They accordingly caused a huge pastboard turkey to be made, closely resembling a well baked natural one, and sent it as a present to him. On the turkey being opened, at the St. Charles, on Sunday morning, there appeared within it a splendid pair of gold epaulets and a beautiful sash.—*Albany Jour.*

THE LOUIS PHILIPPE.—We learn that the packet ship *Louis Philippe* was got off shore at Nantucket, and towed into Edgartown by the steamer *Massachusetts*. The *Louis Philippe* is 794 tons burthen, and belongs to Fox & Livingston's line of Havre packets. The vessel is insured in Wall street, New York, for about \$50,000.—The greater portion of the cargo is also insured in Wall street.—*Boston Atlas*.

DOCTORS.—One hundred and fifty-three doctors were last Thursday made by the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1847.

SUBSCRIBERS.—As we should like to obtain a few additional subscribers to the Mercury, we offer to all who commence at the beginning of the new year, and will pay the Cash in advance, a deduction of 25 cents on the years subscription.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS for this County, completed its full term in this town on Monday evening, and adjourned to its regular term in May next. In addition to the business mentioned in our last, the following cases were tried at this term:—

Jon Tapp vs Amy Kirby.—Action for trespass, in taking water from a well on the plaintiff's premises. Verdict for defendant.

OWNERS OF SHIP WM. LEE vs WM. H. KNOWLES.—Action for trespass, in cutting the warp of said ship, which obstructed the passage of defendants' boat. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$35 and costs.

AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE vs PERRY SHERMAN.—Action for trespass, in shooting plaintiff's dog. Verdict for plaintiff \$25 and costs.

MUNICIPAL.—A special Town Meeting was held in this town on Tuesday last. The following is a summary of the business transacted:—

A vote passed ceding all rights of the town therein to the proprietors of the new burying ground, and recommending the granting of the prayer of their petition to the General Assembly for an act of Incorporation.

George Bowen, William Stevens and W. A. Clarke were appointed a committee to inquire as to the purchase and location of a new burying ground, and to report to the April town meeting. The same committee were authorized to report on a proposition to appropriate 500 dollars for a new fence on the south side of the old burying ground, and for the proper regulation of said ground.

Augustus Bush and George Bowen were appointed a committee, to take charge of and superintend the Coddington Burying Ground.

A committee, consisting of the Town Treasurer, Benjamin Finch and Israel F. Lake, were appointed to ascertain the expediency of selling a small piece of the Common, at the head of Broad-street, known as the old Pound, and report at the next Town Meeting.

The Commissioners of the Asylum made a report as to the number of insane poor in that Institution—they state that the whole number is twenty-six, sixteen of these are pronounced incurable; one infirm and harmless, and nine proper subjects for an Insane Hospital. Six of the persons pronounced incurable would be more comfortable by the watchful care of such an institution.

The Commissioners of the Asylum were authorized to place such of the insane poor of the town as they shall deem expedient at the Butler Hospital, and to draw on the town treasury for the necessary expenses.

A vote passed allowing the inhabitants of this town to take sand at the beach and about the sand fence.

The town council were instructed to pass such ordinance as they may think proper on the subject of dogs. The meeting then adjourned.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.—A favorite with all classes of the present-making public is found in the annuals and other holiday books, which have so greatly increased in number within the few years past, and are now published in so many different styles, on such various subjects, and at prices adapted to all purses. Those who are blessed with bounteous means can procure the beautifully illustrated and illuminated works of the highest and most expensive class; while those of more limited resources will find in the cheaper and humbler, yet neat and entertaining annuals, presents within the compass of their means, which will not prove unacceptable to the recipients.

The appropriate books for the season, as well as standard works, and other suitable presentation articles may be obtained at James Hammond's.

FANCY GOODS.—As the season of holidays has arrived, when every body feels bound to make presents, we would call attention to the splendid store of Mr. John T. Stanhope, No. 2 Colomade Row, where will be found one of the richest and most extensive assortments of articles suitable for holiday presents, in town. Those who are in search of presents for young people, cannot fail to suit themselves there.

THE UNION MAGAZINE.—NEW YORK:—This Magazine has now just commenced its second volume. The style in which it is got up, we think is not surpassed by any of its contemporaries; and when we say that Mrs. C. M. Kirkland has the charge of the editorial department, we consider it praise sufficient. There are three embellishments with a Fashion Plate and Music in this No., all of the former engraved by Mutton. Several fine cuts interspersed with the reading matter serve to give beauty and utility to the work. The list of contributors embraces some of the best writers of the day. Price \$3 per annum.

TRAGEDY AT ST. LOUIS.—On the 15th, Harrington, of Rockwell & Co's circus, shot Hiram Franklin, the well known equestrian of the same troupe, and wounded him slightly. Harrington afterwards committed suicide by shooting himself twice in the head.

THE ELEPHANT AT LARGE.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday furnishes the following notice of the difficulty with the elephant at the Zoological Institute.

The affair occurred while the keeper was cleaning and preparing the animal for the afternoon exhibition, in the recess, in which he is kept, when the chain, with which he is usually fastened to a stake in the ground, being loose, he walked toward the ring.

The keeper called him, and as he did not stop when spoken to, used his goad, and so irritated the animal that he turned and made two passes at the unfortunate man, tossing him for some distance. He fell in front of a cage, containing a hyena and wolf, and this, as well as a stove in front of it, were overturned by the enraged animal, while making a third pass.

The cage fell upon Kelly, fracturing both of his legs, the right one being so severely crushed that amputation was subsequently found to be necessary.

After this the elephant returned toward the ring, but was driven back to his recess by the powerful dogs belonging to the establishment; but this increased the rage of the animal, and he vented it in breaking up the cage before mentioned as having been overturned, and the animals it contained were set at liberty.

He then re-entered the ring, where he caused some damage to the railing. By dropping a noosed rope into the ring, from the dome of the building, his fore-feet became entangled in it, and thus crippled, the keepers succeeded in driving him into the small gangway, near the Western door on Walnut street, where his power for mischief was prevented, by fastening his tusks by a chain to his fore-feet, and the effectual use of the harpoon accomplished his submission.

The celebrated Herr Driesbach then took the matter in hand, and at his command, the animal proceeded to the ring and gave proof of his good humor being restored by the most implicit obedience to all his requirements.

The fear that the enraged animal would demolish the cage of the lion or tiger, had previously induced the proprietors to have the means at hand for his destruction, in case that their efforts to overpower him should not succeed. A cannon was therefore procured, charged with canister, and stationed in front of the building, on Walnut street, to be ready for any emergency, but fortunately his submission rendered such a recourse unnecessary, and this valuable animal took his customary part in the performances last evening.

The affair fortunately occurred at a time when a very few persons were in the building.

AN INCIDENT IN COURT.—Among the jurors summoned on Wednesday, for the trial of cases in the Circuit Court, New York before Hon. Hiram Grey, one of the newly elected judiciary, there was one who particularly annoyed the judge, begging to be excused, and each time giving a different reason. His Honor finally called up the juror in open court, and addressed him as follows:—

"You have several times yesterday and to-day, asked the Court to excuse you from serving on the jury, and have as often rendered a different excuse. I have finally concluded to comply with your request—but not on any of the grounds you stated. You first said you were sick, which I was satisfied was untrue. You next stated that you were considerably deaf, but you heard my first whisper, which appeared to favor your application, and I knew that excuse was false. On the next application you said your wife was sick; of this I cannot consent to inquire here. Now, I shall excuse you from any further attendance here, but not on any grounds assigned by you, but for reasons of my own. A man who will so dishonor himself, and violate all the obligations he owes to society, is unfit to be entrusted with the decision of disputed rights between our fellow citizens; and I dismiss you as utterly unworthy to sit with your fellow jurors."

The juror attempted to explain that the judge peremptorily ordered him to leave the Court.

SMOKE PREVENTIVE APPARATUS.—The Pittsburgh Gazette gives an account of the successful trial in a cotton factory in Alleghany city, of Williams' "Smoke Preventive Apparatus." It says:—"The experiment has proved completely successful, and will save in this one factory 25 bushels of coal a day. While the chimneys of the neighboring factories were yesterday vomiting forth clouds of black smoke that darkened the atmosphere of one of the finest Indian Summer days we have seen, the Smoke Preventive in the cotton factory we have named, consumed all the particles of smoke that dropped almost like rain from other points around us."

FAMINE.—There has been a general failure of the fisheries at the Magdalen Islands as well as at Newfoundland the present year, and the people are threatened with starvation, unless relief is extended to them from abroad.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Proofs of the great advantage of Life Insurance daily occur.—The Boston Post states that the late David Scoville, Esq., whose sudden death at Rochester, N. Y., was published last week, was insured for a handsome amount in a Life Insurance Company, for the benefit of his family. \$5000 were paid to the creditors of a gentleman who lately died of injuries from a recent railroad accident in Massachusetts, by a Life Insurance Company.—It is a matter of surprise to those families with the advantages of life insurance, that more persons do not avail themselves of this benevolent institution.

AN HONEST GIRL.—A few mornings since a middle aged gentleman from Mississippi, stopping at the Astor House in New York, complained to the chief of Police that he had been robbed of \$1300 in the street, by a young girl who he met the night before, and of whom he gave a description. Several of the police officers were put on the alert for the thief at various hours of ill-fame. About 11 o'clock in the day a servant girl at the Astor House brought a pocket book to the barkeeper containing \$1300, which she had found on the floor of one of the bed-rooms. It proved to be the identical pocket book which the Mississippi gentleman had lost. He gave the girl fifty dollars for her honesty.

ROBBERY AND ARSON.—On Wednesday night a company of five Irishmen broke into the house of Mr. Baldwin in North Branford, near New Haven, seized him and his mother, a lady 83 years of age, bound them, robbed the house of about \$70 pension money belonging to the old lady, set fire to the house in several places, and then made off with their booty. A boy who slept up stairs escaped and gave the alarm when the neighbors turned out and arrested two of the gang, Patrick and Thomas Gonyev, brothers, with a portion of the stolen money in their pockets. They were committed for trial. Mrs. Baldwin was so much injured that it is feared she will not long survive.—Boston Courier.

A MEAN MAN.—The Hempstead Enquirer tells us of a New York lady whose husband had put her out to board at near Rockaway, and refused to live with her.—One day a fellow called on her in a suspicious manner, and spoke of negotiating some property with her husband. She thought no more of this matter until she learned that her husband was divorced from her.—It appears that this villain, whoever he was, swore before a Master in Chancery that he knew the woman very well, and had seen her go into a notorious house of ill-fame on a certain day with a man, where she staid full two hours. He also swore that he had served the requisite legal notice upon her of the suit for a divorce—whereupon the Vice Chancellor decreed a divorce between the parties in default of her appearance at Court. It is said that the friends of the lady will proceed at once to have the divorce set aside, and perhaps make an effort to have the person who perjured himself for the husband, boarded out at the expense of the state in a noble building on the banks of the Hudson river.—Should the husband himself go to the state prison, he would not be the first mean and tricky villain who has gone thither for an exactly similar offence.

DAMAGES FOR MAL-PRACTICE.—At the Supreme Court, held in Portland, Barzilla Howard has recovered \$2500 as damages against Dr. John Grover, for mal-practice in an amputation case. The amputation was first performed in February, 1843; subsequently the defendant performed another operation upon the same limb, and in January of the next year, the patient was obliged to submit to the third, an amputation and dislocation at the hip joint. He did not recover for a year after the last operation.

THE RAG PICKER.—Strange as it may appear to our country friends, there are a multitude of persons in New York who get their living by picking up rags and scraps of paper from the streets. As soon as daylight dawns these females may be seen perambulating the streets with basket on arm and with stick in hand. This stick has an iron hook in one end with which the rags are picked from the gutters. After collecting the rags, they have to be washed and sorted before they are sold. Some of these women, who are industrious, will make a dollar a day in summer. In winter, however, they work hard for a scanty pittance.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL TIMES.—A gazette devoted to music, the drama, &c., is published at 114 Nassau street, and appears to contain everything of interest relating to those sources of entertainment. It relates the following:—

A GREAT UNKNOWN.—Some curiosity has been excited in musical circles (Paris) by the report of the approaching visit of a new singer from Russia. She is said to have a most extraordinary compass of voice, comprising the most tender and agile soprano with the lowest barytone.

No one has hitherto been able to discover who she is, or what the country which gave her birth. She has sung at the Court of Naples, and before the Emperor of Russia; in both cases, however, stipulating to preserve her features concealed by a mask.—It is thus she persists in appearing before the public. By some, she is believed to be a noble Russian lady who had been for years confined in durance vile by her husband, who has married again; by others, that she is an Italian nun, escaped from a religious life to get a peep at this wicked world.

Others have declared again, that, although her arms and bosom are of the most snowy whiteness, her face and head are those of a negress of Senegambia, which belief is confirmed by her persistence in wearing the domino hood, which concealed even the very form of her head and throat from observation. In England she will immediately be suspected of being the no other than the pig-faced lady. She persists in signing no other name to her engagements than that of La Mascherata, by whom she is already famous in many parts of Italy.

FORTUNATE RESCUE.—A young and apparently well intentioned girl applied at the Watch House on Friday night for lodging, under the following peculiar circumstances: She had that evening arrived from Lowell, at the invitation of a former fellow workman in the mills of that city, and had been directed to come to a certain house in Audover street; but in the time between the invitation and her arrival the family in question had moved away, and their present whereabouts were unknown in the neighborhood. The girl, being a perfect stranger, wandered about in the wet streets for several hours, and at last took refuge in the Watch House.

Boston Traveller.

A FAIR BUSINESS TRANSACTION.—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her.—Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him; she replied that about sixty dollars she thought was as much as he was worth; whereupon he ponied up the dust, took a quit claim, and married the sister.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1847.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 600 Beef Cattle, 28 yoke of Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 2500 Sheep, and 600 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—Extra \$7; first quality 5 50 a 6 75; second 5 75 a \$6; third 4 50 a 5 25.
Working Oxen.—\$70 a \$115, according to size and quality.
Cows and Calves.—\$20, \$25, \$31, \$38, \$42, & \$50.
Sheep.—\$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2, 2 25. Extra Wethers \$1 50 a \$2 50.
Swine.—4 a 5 1/4 at wholesale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY MEETING.

THE CITIZENS OF NEWPORT, one and all, are invited to meet at the Town Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, Dec. 27th, at half past 6 o'clock, to discuss the propriety, and take the necessary steps for petitioning the General Assembly for a city Government for this Town.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Subject of to-morrow evening's Lecture at the Mill street Church.

Exams.
Service commences at 6 1/4 o'clock.

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.—Scrofula in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of King's Evil, Enlargement of the Glands or Bones, Gout, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, Diseases of the Skin or Spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption, emanate from one and the same cause, which is a poisonous principle inherent in the human system. Therefore, unless this principle can be destroyed, no radical cure can be effected; but if the principle upon which the disease depends is removed, a cure must necessarily follow, no matter under what form the disease should manifest itself. This, therefore, is the reason why JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE is so universally successful in removing so many malignant diseases. It destroys the virus or principle from which those diseases have their origin, by entering into the circulation, and with the blood is conveyed to the minutest fibre, removing every particle of disease from the system.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, and sold on agency in Newport, by Dec. 25. R. R. HAZARD.

MARRIAGES.

In New York, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sommers, Mr. JAMES H. CLARK, of Stonington, Ct., to Mrs. PIERCE R. WEAVER, daughter of Capt. John O. Duckray, of Jamestown, R. I.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM PIERCE to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. William Gladding, of this place.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Friday 17th, Major JAMES M. TUELL, in the 60th year of his age. He was a benevolent and kind friend, an honest man, and a good citizen—respected by all who knew him.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Miss ANN FRANCES, second daughter of Mr. Joseph F. HAYES, in the 21st year of her age.

In Providence on Monday morning last, Mrs. FANNY HODGES, widow of the late Isaac Hodges. In Concord, N. H., on Thursday, Dec. 23d, at noon, Rev. THOMAS LEAVIER, formerly of this town, aged 32 years, and 11 months.

In Abington Greene, (Penn.) Mrs. BETSEY NORTON, wife of William Norton, Esq., formerly Post Master at Tiverton, R. I., in the 73d year of her age.

A Mother's tribute to the memory of a beloved and only son—THOMAS SIMMONS, son of Dr. T. Hayes Simmons of Charleston, who died ten days after the entrance of the American Army into the city of Mexico of a fever—a volunteer in the Palmarito regiment of South Carolina, and grandson of the late Capt. Thomas Dennis, Son's, of this town.

He is far from the land where his mother is weeping from his home and his sisters, the father he lov'd; Far, far, in a hostile clime, there he lies sleeping. The lone night winds sighing sad dirges above.

He fought still unscathed 'mid the warfare around him, They quailed not nor faltered, but conquered the foe, But a pensive breath sped the arrow that bound him, And he sleeps with his laurels still fresh on his brow.

And there's one—oh! she grieves not his country around him, That he vowed to defend her 'till life should be o'er, But the lone heart will miss each fond word of affection, And she weeps at the mandate, "he cometh no more."

There's an hour of deep anguish that will haunt remembrance, A look that he gave when the struggle was o'er, As with a fond prayer she to Heaven resigned him Then gave to his country—her brave only boy.

Ah! not even a mother's sad tears can restore him, Though his toils and his triumphs of warfare are o'er, That once warm noble heart is now dead to her anguish.

He list not—he hears not—he cometh no more. Oh! he hush'd my sad soul—what can sorrow avail me;

Why grieve for those joys earth can never restore, Would'st thou call back that spirit safe moor'd in yon Heaven,

Nay, rest thou my loved one—ah! sleep my brave boy.

But pause thou stern Mexican—tread not so boldly The turf where lies the rest of the brave, Near the proud Montezuma's he sleeps in his glory And the tears of his weeping friends hallow his grave.

LExINGTON, C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, November 21st, 1847.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18. Sch'r Addams, Crowell, fm Providence for N. Bedford; Mail, Crowell, fm Providence for do. Sloop Wm. Penn, Winslow, fm Providence for New Bedford.

SUNDAY, Dec. 19.

Ship Boy, Luce, fm Warren, for a whaling voyage. Sch'r Julius Pringle, Miller, fm New York for Providence; Rio, Nickerson, fm Philadelphia. Sloop Joseph C. Gage, Gavit, fm New York for Providence; Hector, Goldsmith, fm do for do.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.

Sch'r Antivalla, Higgins, fm Providence for Virginia; Argo, Corthell, fm New London; Roxbury, Sears, fm Norfolk; Horatio Ames, Dennis, fm Wareham for New York; Freeman, Burton, fm Providence for Boston.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

Sloop Monitor, Cummings, fm New York for Fall River; Translation, Hallock, fm Kingston. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Brig Charles Thomas, Hatch, fm Providence for Boston. Sch'r Page, Crowell, fm Richmond for Boston;

Cherokee, Carver, fm Bangor for Providence; Sabine, fm Bangor for do; Joseph Cameron, James, fm Calais for New York; Canary, Hornsby, fm Machias for do; Ashland, Thurlow, fm Calais. Sloop Passport, Simmons, fm Fall River for N. Bedford.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

Brig Mary Sophia, Barker, fm Cornwallis for New York.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.

Sch'r New Haven, Cilley, fm New Haven for Boston; Lenity, Smith, fm Baltimore for Wareham; Gen. Scott, Bognell, fm Fall River for Virginia.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Sch'r Daniel Baker, Freeman, hence, arr at Mobile 8th inst.

Brig Henry Marshall, Freeman, was at Havana the 4th inst.

Brig Gen. Cobb, Hammond, was at New Orleans the 7th, fm Ratan Island.

Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, sl'd fm Havana the 30th for Cabanas.

Sch'r J. M. Williams, Washburn, arr at Norfolk the 13th, fm Martinique.

Brig Lisbon, Smith, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., the 16th, for Havana.

Santa Claus?

—ARRIVAL AT—

STANHOPE'S,

—WITH—

TOYS

AND

RICH FANCY GOODS.

OLD SANTA CLAUS, the Children's friend,

arrived at J. T. STANHOPE'S last evening,

with Toys and Fancy Goods of every description,

which he is now selling at the lowest prices. On

account of the great rush at this establishment

last year, the arrangements are such that all can

see and examine for themselves.

NO CHARGE FOR LOOKING.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT

YOUNG'S.

The greatest arrangement that was

ever made for the reception of

GENERAL SANTA CLAUS.

HURRAH FOR CHRISTMAS, CLEAR THE TRACK,

OLD SANTA CLAUS' HAS JUST COME BACK!

My friends I do appear once more,

To welcome to my favored store

The children's friend, old Santa Claus'

That all may be supplied.

He sent me a letter a month ago,

Saying that he would like to know,

If I would arrange it so,

For him to stop with me.

Of course I quickly did reply,

And on my word you may rely,

I never let such things pass by,

For that would never do.

So he will be at Young's to-day,

With all his goods so rich and gay,

And they will all be given away

For a trifling sum.

And so good friends I hope you all,

Will be on hand to give a call,

At the same old place next to the Town Hall,

Where all may suit be.

ALSO,

The greatest arrangements have been made in the

CANDY & FRUIT LOBBY.

And CHEAPER than was ever offered

before in Newport.

PRESENTS

for CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS.

ELEGANT Annuals and other Fancy and use-

ful Books, being a variety of more than 100

kinds. Also, rich and handsome editions of the

book of Common Prayer, Family and Pocket

Bibles, a variety of modern Games, and Fancy

Articles generally.

The above with Dress Goods, and other articles

of Dry Goods, for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

Registry Tax Notice.

HAVING received the Registry Tax Book from

the Town Clerk, I shall be and remain at my

office, No. 140 Thames-street, to receive the Reg-

istry, and Personal Tax, according to law, this

month, at least six hours in each day, and the

last six days, from 12 to 6 o'clock. Those who

wish to avail themselves of the privilege of voting

in 1848, must call and pay their tax this month.

Dec. 25.] J. GOODSPEED, Collector.

Bank of Rhode Island.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Rhode Is-

land are hereby notified that the Annual

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN BOSTON!

For years the First and ONLY HOUSE which has adhered to that Popular System of

LOW PRICES

For Gentlemen's Clothing, is that widely known and universally celebrated

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

OAK HALL,

GEO. W. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

The excellence of the plan which he originally designed, and which has been by him so successfully prosecuted, is not only

Appreciated by the Public,

but to some extent, Approved by the Trade—at least so far as the

imitations lately introduced give evidence of their approbation of the only true and

perfect system, which

ENSURES TO BUYERS

Every description of

Gentlemen's Clothing,

at the

Lowest Scale of Prices!!

The Elegant display of Goods at

SIMMONS' OAK HALL,

Embracing the latest Importations from

LONDON and PARIS,

Are manufactured under his own personal super-

intendence and direction; and appeals to Gentle-

men who would save upon old prices, full

30 to 40 per cent.

in the purchase of a good Suit of Clothes.

WELL OUT AND WELL MADE,

a complete opportunity of selecting from the lar-

gest Stock Every Variety of

Elegant Clothing:

—AND—

DRESS GOODS,

Now in the United States,

And which may be had by

Citizens & Strangers.

—In addition to a—

SUPERB ASSORTMENT

OF

Children's Clothing,

AT

LOWER RATES

Than can be purchased at any other establish-

ment on the face of the Globe, and at

PRICES LESS

Than ever before offered, even at

Simmons'.

P. S.—Wholesale Traders, look to this. Thou-

sands of dozens of Coats, Pants, Vests, and

Furnishing GOODS Cheap.

Entrance at No. 32

OAK HALL,

Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Ann Street,

Near the head of Merchants' Row

BOSTON.

Oct. 16, 1847.—3m.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR NEW YORK.

The steamboat GOVERN-

OR, Capt. W. Brown, will

leave Fall River on Mon-

days, Wednesdays and Fri-

days, and New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and

Saturdays, connecting with the Bradford Durfee

either way, at Fall River.

Cabin fare between Providence and New York

\$1; deck \$3. Borths and state rooms can be se-

cured on board the Bradford Durfee.

Rates of freight the same as other railroad and

teamer routes.

The Governor leaves Long Wharf, New-

port, for New York about 8 o'clock.

FRESH GROCERIES.

Just received and for sale by WM. NEWTON, at

No. 150 Thames street.

REMANANT CALICOES for Comfortables at 9

cents per yard. Also a very cheap calico at

8 cents, for sale by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Nov. 20.]

Housekeeping Goods.

FOR SALE AT 150A THAMES STREET, BY

James H. Hammett.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, BROWN &

WHITE LINEN TABLE COVERS, WOOLLEN

AND COTTON DO. DO. \$4 BROWN

LINEN, DAMASK, LITEN NAPKINS,

LINEN DOYLIES, WHITE LINENS,

SCOTCH DIAPHR, CRASH, TICK-

INGS, CHINTZ, &c. &c.

WOOLEN YARN.

NICE WOOLEN YARN, for sale by

H. SESSIONS,

162 Thames street.

KNIT HOSIERY.

THE greatest variety of Knit Hosiery of every

description from the smallest children to the

largest men,—for sale at

H. SESSIONS,

July 24

No. 162, Thames-st.

COLOGNE.—Best German, French & American

Colognes, and a variety of handkerchief per-

fumes at

R. R. HAZARD'S,

WATER TWIST BLEACHED COTTON.—

One case of these very superior bleached

cotton Sheetings, just received. Also one case of

fine linen fold bleached cotton, in short pieces and

at reduced prices, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Nov. 20.]

CARPETING.—Yard wide handsome Carpet-

ing 2s per yd.; do do wool, 3s do., for sale by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Nov. 12.

Red Twilled Flannel.

AT an unusually low price. For sale by

E. W. LAWTON & SON.

Nov. 12.

Highly Important TO ECONOMISTS, AND THE Clothes-Wearing part of the Community in General.

—DECIDED BARGAINS IN—

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Are now offered at the Great

OREGON

CLOTHING Ware-house.

HAVING just been replenished with a New

and extensive assortment of Fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing of every description, adapted

expressly to the

ENSURES TO BUYERS

Every description of

Gentlemen's Clothing,

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Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA!

The most extraordinary Medicine in the

World!

THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is

six times cheaper, purer and warranted su-

perior to any sold. It cures diseases without

vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the

patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sar-

saparilla over all other medicines is, while it erad-

icates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one

of the very best. Spring and summer medicines

ever known; it not only purifies the whole sys-

tem and strengthens the person, but it creates

new pure and rich blood, a power possessed by

no other medicine. And in this lies the grand

secret of its wonderful success. It has performed

within the past two years, more than 35,000

cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of

these were considered incurable. More than

3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;

2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;

4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of

Energy

7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints.

2,000 cases of "scrofula";

1,000 cases of Liver Complaint.

2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and

Dropsy;

8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood,

viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, scalds, rashes, pimples on

the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases

of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal

affections, &c. &c.

This we are aware, must appear incredible.

But we have letters from physicians and our